

opposite sides of the septum and positioning the tubular member in close proximity to a periphery of the defect.

64. The method of claim 63 wherein each of the flexible membranes comprises a superelastic material, each of the first and second disks returning to its predetermined shape under the elastic restoring force of the superelastic material upon removal of the constraint of the catheter when the disk is urged out of the distal end thereof.
65. A septal defect closure device comprising first and second occluding disks, each disk comprising a flexible, biologically compatible membrane capable of being collapsed for passage through a catheter and elastically returning to a predetermined shape for holding the membrane tautly against a septum, a central portion of the membrane of the first disk being affixed to a central portion of the membrane of the second disk by a tubular segment of the fabric of the membrane of the second disk.
66. The closure device of claim 65 wherein the tubular segment is sized to substantially fill a septal defect.
67. The closure device of claim 65 wherein each of the first and second disks comprise a superelastic material.
68. The method of claim 47 wherein the joining segment comprises a conjoint disk, a central portion of the flexible structure of the first disk being affixed directly to a central portion of the flexible structure of the second disk to define said conjoint disk, the closure device being selected such that the maximum dimension of at least one of the disks is at least about 1.6 times the diameter of the defect.